

# RULES GOVERNING MEN DRAFT-SELECTED FOR NEW NATIONAL ARMY

Rules governing the final step of the draft work in Arizona—the mobilization and entraining of the drafted men—have been received by Colonel Fred S. Breen and are being distributed to the local boards throughout the State.

The time for mobilization and entraining has now been fixed by the war department at Washington, but it is expected that this work will take place on or about September 5th.

Under the rules of the work, men selected for the army will be notified to report for military service, either personally or by posting of notice at the court house and the publication of names in the daily papers.

Those who pass the physical examination and do not claim or are not accorded exemption will be notified by the local boards to hold themselves in readiness for military duty.

State Disbursing Officer Fred S. Breen will call upon local boards, to send selected men to mobilization camps which will be chosen at some later date by that official. There will probably be five or six such camps in this State.

Local boards are empowered to fix the time of assembly and to order men to military duty.

**Every Man a Soldier.**  
From the time specified for reporting to the local board for military duty each man in respect of whom notice to report has been posted or mailed shall be in the military service of the United States.

Local boards will arrange for subsistence and lodging of the drafted men until entraining time. Meals and lodging tickets will be furnished local boards for this purpose and the arrangements should include an agreement on the parts of such hotels, restaurants or lodging houses to accept, in payment for subsistence and lodging, meal tickets redeemable in cash at the office of a disbursing officer of the war department.

Local boards will hold alternates ready to take the place of delinquents. At least five men in addition to the quota for each county must be notified to report on the day specified. These additional men are intended to serve as alternates in case the men notified as prescribed above fail to report as directed, and in order that the local board may not be placed in the position of failing to entrain the exact number of men called for with the promptness and precision that should characterize all matters relating to the formation of the armies of the United States.

At the time and place specified on the lists for the selected men to report for military duty, the local board will itself be present and should be attended by a number of reliable assistants sufficient to perform the duties mentioned later.

**Their First Orders.**  
As soon as the number of men to be lodged in any one house have reported, the assistant who has the memorandum for that house shall note a memorandum of the names of the men assigned to that house and shall leave copy of memorandum with the local board. He shall cause the men whose names are so noted to form a line, and the local board shall instruct them by order of the provost marshal general:

- 1.—That they must report in person at 5:30 p. m. to the local board for retreat roll call.
- 2.—That they are to report in person to the local board at a specified hour on the day of entraining, which hour shall be fixed by the local board at least 45 minutes before train time plus a sufficient time to reach the railroad station from the office of the local board.
- 3.—That they are now in the military service of the United States and that unpunctuality and failure to report are grave military offenses in time of war.
- 4.—That after they have been conducted to the assigned lodging house they are at liberty until the hour of retreat roll call at 5:30 p. m. when all must be present at the office of the local board.

Members of the local board should again be present at the retreat roll call at 5:30 p. m. The toll of selected men who are to be entrained on the next day should be called from the list and the roll of alternates

should be called from the memorandum of alternates and any absent men, not alternates, should be promptly sought out and a statement of their delinquency written and forwarded with the papers prescribed in above action. The party should again be cautioned of the hour at which they are to report to the office of the local board to march to the train. They should be reminded that on assembly to march to the train they will be allowed to take with them only light hand baggage, or preferably, bundles containing the toilet articles and changes of underclothing that they were cautioned to bring in their orders to report.

Upon arrival at the office of the local board of the selected men of the party and the alternates, the person so placed in charge will promptly, at the hour specified for assembly and under the supervision of the board, cause the assembled men to form in line and will call the roll from the list and the memorandum of alternates, causing each man to answer "Here" as his name is called and to take one step forward.

Thereafter the men will be required to remain in one group except as it may be necessary to break up the group for transportation and no man will be allowed to leave the group without permission.

The board will caution the men that the person designated in command of the party, that it is their military duty to obey his orders and instructions and that disobedience of orders is the most serious of all military crimes. The local board will then inspect the party to see that nothing except light baggage is carried.

The person designated will then, under the supervision of the board, designate a second command to take charge of the party during any necessary absence of himself and will conduct the party to the railroad station.

At the railroad station the board will present a transportation request to the ticket agent and obtain the necessary number of railroad tickets for the number of men who will actually compose the party. Fifteen minutes before train time the roll will again be called for the list only. If any men are absent their names will be cancelled from the list, their cards and reports of physical examination will be removed from the group of cards and reports and the names of a sufficient number of alternates to fill the deficiency will be written and their cards and reports of physical examination will be inserted. From the moment of writing in the names of the alternates, such alternates shall be in the military service of the United States.

Upon arrival of the train, the person designated as in charge of the party will supervise the entraining, if necessary, dividing the party into two troops—one under charge of himself and one under his assistant. He will himself keep in his personal possession the railroad meal tickets of the party. He will accompany the conductor through the train, identify the men of his party and furnish the necessary tickets. He will likewise make the necessary arrangements at eating places, identify the members of his party and furnish the purveyor of meals with meal tickets for meals actually furnished.

He will make frequent inspections of the cars and will take every precaution to see that no liquor is furnished the men of his party and that none of his party is left at stops along the road.

In case of accident, protracted delay or other incident requiring instructions, a telegram should be sent addressed to the adjutant of the mobilization camp.

After the departure of the party, the local board will telegraph to the adjutant of the mobilization camp stating the number of men en route, time of departure, scheduled time of arrival and name of railroad.

The local board will forthwith make inquiry concerning the whereabouts of any men who have failed to report to the local board for military duty or who, after reporting, have absented themselves from the point of entraining and were not forwarded to the mobilization camp.

If such persons cannot be found or if it appears that any of such persons have absconded or that the failure to report or entrain was willful and made with intent

to escape military service, the board will report their names to the adjutant general of the army direct. If the whereabouts of such persons is known, the local board will call upon the police to arrest them as deserters from the army and to deliver them to the nearest military station as prisoners.

Similar reports will be made in respect to persons reported as having failed to reach the mobilization camp unless their absence is promptly accounted for.

If it appears that the delinquency of persons who have failed to report is not willful and if such persons present themselves for military service the local board will immediately send them to the mobilization camp so far as practicable in the manner prescribed herein for the forwarding of other selected men to mobilization camps. A list, registration cards, and reports of physical examination of each of such persons will be forwarded both by registered mail and by the person sent as hereinbefore prescribed, and with the mailed copies the local board will inclose a certified narrative report of the delinquency of the persons forwarded, which shall contain the local board's recommendation as to the degree of culpability and the cause of the offense.

After the proper entries are made on account of the quotas as prescribed in section 18 hereof, the lists will be duly certified in duplicate. One copy will be returned to the local board and one copy will be sent to the adjutant general of the State in which the local board is situated.

## DOESN'T LIKE TO BE BRANDED A SLACKER

Clarkdale, Ariz., Aug. 21, 1917.  
Editor, Journal-Miner,  
Prescott, Arizona.

Dear Sir: In the August 19th issue of your paper, you publish a list of the "slackers" of Yavapai county, and among them is the name Alexander H. Bell, which has caused me no little annoyance and embarrassment in the last two days, and I am asking you to be courteous enough to correct the error for me.

My full name is Alexander McClure Bell, although I omit the middle name almost entirely, except on documents, and the name of the man drafted is Alexander Howard Bell, a very fine little Canadian, who a few days after he had registered, left for the coast where he entered the aviation corps, and when his notification papers came to me in error, I sent them back to the Prescott office, with a notation.

I am 34 years old, and therefore unable to register, and while my being joked about being drafted by my numerous friends, was all right, I do object to being branded a slacker, and naturally all the people that see it will not be seen by me for denial. I am the son of an army officer, and have two brothers who are officers in the army and navy, and will gladly offer my services to my country long before the next draft, and I will therefore appreciate any correction you make regarding the matter.

Yours very truly,  
ALEXANDER BELL.

## PRICE OF SILVER CAUSES RUSH IN SHIPPING

(From Friday's Daily.)

At the present time the Davis mine on Slate creek, under operation by Joe Caspari, is making its biggest shipping record, which is due to getting the product to market at as early a date as possible, owing to silver soaring around 90 cents, the highest quotation in nearly 30 years.

Mr. Caspari was a visitor yesterday, buying supplies, and is slated over the turn of the mineral tide, saying that he is to rush development to get out shipping ore before Winter storms block the roads in that snow belt. Teams are arriving in Prescott daily, loaded to their capacity. El Paso is the marketing point. Since the Davis has been in charge of Mr. Caspari he has installed a modern operating plant, and has succeeded in determining an attractive property, in which different zones carry good values in silver, copper and gold.

## INVESTORS ARE LOOKING OVER PROPERTY

(From Friday's Daily.)

O. W. Blickenstaff, manager of the Arizona-Portland Mines Co., a Copper Basin holding situated near and south of the Commercial, is in the city, stating that a temporary suspension has been ordered to facilitate an examination going on, in which negotiations for a sale are under consideration. This movement is due to the remarkable determinations made in sinking the main shaft, in which was exposed an immense body of chalcopyrite, the content carrying a percentage of molybdenite that was heavy, copper values, however, predominating. Mr. Blickenstaff states that cross-cutting has opened a large condition, and it is probably due to this fact negotiations have started.

# EXAMINATION OF DRAFTED MEN NEARS END

## LOCAL BOARD TODAY WORKING ON LAST CON- TINGENT TO BE USED; MANY EXAMINED ARE SEEKING EXEMPTIONS.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

With the completion of the examination of the 251 men who have been called before the local board for this morning, it is believed that a sufficiently large number will have been examined to insure the completion of Yavapai county's quota of 433 men. Exclusive of today's increment, there have been 2,149 men who have reported for physical examination, and when the board completes its task this evening or tomorrow, a grand total of 2,400 men will have been passed upon. As the county's total registration was 3,465, it will be seen that there were 1,065 men who were not called on to report to the local board, and it is understood that this number is being held in reserve so that in case the occasion demands it, an additional number of soldiers can be obtained from this county.

While the number of men who claimed exemptions was much larger than had originally been anticipated, it is believed that the county's original quota and the additional increase of a number equaling 10 per cent of the quota can be taken care of, and the recruits sent to the training camps on the dates indicated by the war department, and which were published in these columns yesterday.

Since the board's policy of giving publicity to the list of names of the men seeking exemption has been put into effect, a number of cases of fraudulent claims have been called to the attention of the local body by persons who were familiar with the circumstances of the cases, and today another list of those seeking exemptions is presented for the inspection of the residents of the county, with the hopes that if anyone knows of a claim which is not in all respects valid and bona fide, the attention of the board will be called to the same.

Of the men examined by the board on August 21st, the following have made requests for exemption:

Frank Lopez—Wife.  
Riley O. Spear—Wife.  
H. L. Kelchner—Wife.  
Frank Applewhite—Wife.  
Fred Zanot—Wife.  
Edgar T. McCarthy—Wife.  
Thos. Goodwin—Widowed mother.  
Percival I. Perkins—Wife.  
Arthur Rhodes—Wife.  
Herbert K. Rollins—Wife.  
Orville K. Wofford—Religious sect opposed to war.

G. W. Scheerer—Forestry service.  
C. W. McKenzie—Forestry service.  
Alex Sargent, Jr.—Wife.  
Paul Koznarich—Wife.  
Ramon Lescano—Wife.  
Edw. K. Oldham—Wife.  
Ernest Howe—Wife.  
Ben F. Morris—Wife.  
King K. Jones—Aged parents.  
Dan Seidel—Wife.  
James O. Rankin—Wife.  
Simon C. Ray—Wife.  
Oral T. Henderson—Mother.  
Harry L. Schornick—Aged parents.  
Frank Albert Hunter—Wife.  
William Henry Harvey—Wife.  
James Thomas White—Wife.  
Robert H. Beck—Wife.  
William J. Taylor—Wife.  
Jesse E. Crose—Wife.  
Francis W. Hesser—Wife.  
Raymond M. King—Aged parents.  
John W. Conklin—Wife.  
Clyde L. Nevins—Wife.  
Carl A. Barndon—Wife.  
Alex B. Gardner—Wife.  
Fred Barnett—Wife.  
James A. Peel—Widowed mother.  
Alfred L. Johns—Aged parents.  
Rockwell Rasmussen—Wife.  
John Polich—Aged parents.  
Leroy Burkett—Wife.  
Frank C. Botkins—Wife.  
Juan Ortiz—Wife.  
Maurice H. Cunningham—Wife.  
Henry H. Beeson—Wife.  
Hugh Allen—Aged parents.  
F. R. Haberbusch—Widowed mother.  
Thomas C. Gray—Aged parents.  
Charles Thurman Taylor—Wife.

The following named men, who were examined an August 22nd filed exemption pleas:

Henry H. Shires—Minister of the gospel.  
Harvey Helms—Aged and infirm parents.  
Roland W. Ainsworth—Wife.  
Tracey W. Rice—Wife.  
DeWitt C. Scott—Wife.  
Roscoe C. C. Mittendorf—Wife.  
Paul Tissaw—Wife.

Arthur C. Human—Wife.  
William G. Kinsey—Wife.  
Joseph L. Burleson—Wife.  
Andrew J. Gonnard—Wife.  
Edward L. Sessions—Aged and infirm parents.  
Earl Parker—Wife.  
Guido Mariano—Wife.  
Henry Clark Smith—Minister of the gospel.  
Lon F. Stringfield—Wife.  
Einer Sorensen—Wife.  
William J. Deaver—Wife.  
Felix Samietta—Wife.  
John J. McNamara—Wife.  
Zeno Gamel—Wife.  
Eben L. Greenlaw—Wife.  
Walter McDonald—Wife.  
Henry M. Farley—Wife.  
Lloyd F. Clark—Wife.  
Percy V. Clibborn—Wife.  
L. A. Willard—Widowed mother.  
Guy S. Tucker—Wife.  
James R. Wier—Wife.  
Charles U. Osborn—Wife.  
James H. Keenan—Wife.  
Charles H. Dunning—Wife.  
Roy S. Dale—Wife.  
Roy B. Jones—Wife.  
J. Arthur Calles—Wife.  
John C. Mayes—Wife.  
Worthley T. Holmes—Wife.  
Philip W. Carpenter—Wife.  
G. L. Lane—Widowed mother.  
R. E. Brazel—Widowed mother.  
Roy Granville Archer—Wife.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The following named, who were examined yesterday, have asked for exemptions:

William R. Ehle—Wife.  
Bruce C. Thompkins—Wife.  
William H. F. Jones—Wife.  
Irvine T. Low—Wife.  
George L. Barnett—Wife.  
Theodore Schultz—Wife.  
Albert O. Payne—Wife.  
Otto Elberger—Wife.  
Charles G. Riebeling—Wife.  
E. H. Mitchell—Widowed mother.  
Ogden V. Holder—Wife.  
Sims Bodiroga—Wife.  
Sidney L. Quinn—Widowed mother.  
Robert Reed—Wife.  
Gaudalup R. Gallegos—Wife.  
Harvey T. Worrall—Wife.  
Peter Barich—Wife.  
Dexter Farnsworth—Aged and infirm parents.

Harry Robert Johnson—Wife.  
Harvey Theodore Butler—Wife.  
Daniel H. Todd—Aged and infirm parents.

James R. Poe—Wife.  
Robert E. Geimer—Postal service.  
Kester J. Billingsley—Wife.  
Herman S. Teague—Wife.  
Clyde Douglass—Wife.  
Morris F. Decker—Wife.  
James Grey Hamilton—Wife.  
Oren G. Meade—Wife.  
Arbor Glen Rohlfen—Wife.  
James Tanner Grover—Wife.  
Charles Snowden Arthur—Wife.  
Henry Scott Crum—Wife.  
Stephen J. Dolan—Wife.

## MINING OPERATOR HAD TROUBLE IN LEAVING MEXICO

(From Friday's Daily.)

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Temple arrived during the week from San Luis Obispo, Cal., where they had been visiting with relatives since early in July, when they arrived from Mexico, after an absence of 11 years. Mr. Temple will be remembered as a mining operator of Yavapai and Mohave counties, and while in Chihuahua was superintendent of the Potosi Mining Co., which suspended over two years ago. He endeavored to leave the country a year ago, and was desirous of bringing to the United States the remains of his 14-year-old son, Albert. Permission was given only at short time ago, and by the payment of an outrageous sum of money. Burial was given in El Paso. Mr. Temple was under surveillance for over five months owing to the Carazal incident, his camp being located near the place where the American troops were ambushed. He is to remain in this section, and will visit the Bradshaws and other localities next week. His company, he says, is to operate hereafter in Arizona.

## PIONEER SILVER MINE IS BEING REVIVED

(From Friday's Daily.)

William Bones was an arrival yesterday from the O. M. H. silver mining camp of early days in Turkey creek, which property again enters an active state after being idle for over a quarter of a century. Interested with the visitor is a brother, Charles Bones, and both are outlining extensive operations by reason of the white metal coming back to a price which will result in production proving remunerative. This property when in the hands of a pioneer made a good record, and the present operators have the advantage of deep work performed years ago. Mr. Bones states indications are excellent for getting a producer established, and shipping already is under consideration. The Bones brothers formerly followed cattle raising in that section, but in late years have kept up annual title work on their mineral holdings.

# RED CROSS WILL BULLETIN ITS ACTIVITIES

## GREAT ORGANIZATION WILL SUPPLY INFORMATION REGARDING WORLD-WIDE WORK IN TIME OF WAR.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

To keep the people of the country, to whom the Red Cross belongs, thoroughly familiar with all the activities of the Red Cross at all times, John L. Clymer, director of the Pacific Division of the American National Red Cross, has notified the publicity bureau of the Yavapai County chapter that bulletins and other publicity matter will be mailed to the chapters throughout the United States.

The Red Cross is desirous that not only the people affiliated with its chapters and auxiliaries should know what it is doing and how it is disposing of the money with which it has been entrusted, but that all of the people of the country should receive this information.

In order to give this material which is given wide distribution and the most extensive publicity, the local papers have generously offered their assistance and from time to time in these columns articles treating on the various activities of the American National Red Cross will appear.

One of the greatest works today of the Red Cross is that of infant welfare in France. A group of specialists in infant welfare work with Dr. William P. Lucas, professor of pediatrics in the University of California and originator of the "Save a Belgian Baby" movement, has been sent to France by the American Red Cross.

Before the war the birthrate and deathrate in France were so nearly equal that publicists voiced their concern over the future of the national life. Last year, however, with the death rate probably over 20 per 1,000, not counting deaths of men in military service, the birth rate was officially estimated at only 8 per 1,000. In New York State the birth rate is 23 or 24 per 1,000, the death rate about 14 per 1,000.

The total deaths in France in 1916 were about 1,100,000. Births numbered only 312,000. The net loss in population was 788,000, or nearly 2 per cent of the whole. In Paris, where 48,917 babies were born in the year ending August 1, 1914, only 26,179 were born in the second year of the war, ending August 1, 1916.

"There is a crying need for effective work among children," cables Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, head of the American Red Cross commission now in France. He reports that there is great need for doctors and nurses for work with mothers and children, and the infant welfare unit will be prepared to give such immediate relief as it can.

With Dr. Lucas in the unit, which was financed by Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, of Boston, are Dr. J. Morris Slemmons, of the Yale Medical school, one of the best known of American obstetricians; Dr. Julius Parker Sedgwick, physiological chemist, professor at the University of Minnesota; Dr. John C. Baldwin, specialist in diseases of children; Dr. Clain F. Gelston, Dr. Lucas' assistant at the University of California; Dr. N. O. Pearce, another specialist, and the following experts in sociology and child welfare work: Mrs. J. Morris Slemmons, Mrs. William P. Lucas, Miss Elizabeth Ashe and Miss Rosamond Gilder, daughter of the poet.

These specialists will survey the situation and study the work already being done by the French, and will practice without receiving compensation from patients. The task before the Red Cross, which will be carried on by this and succeeding units, is not only to co-operate with French specialists but also to carry on a general educational campaign among French mothers in the interest of better parental hygiene and scientific feeding and care of the babies. Special efforts will be made to protect children from tubercular infection, which is particularly threatening France today as a result of trench warfare.

## MARTIN IMPROVING

(From Sunday's Daily.)

J. C. Martin, formerly a resident of Prescott, when the publisher of the Journal-Miner, is reported to be recovering his health, after being seriously ill in Los Angeles for the past four months with neuritis and complications arising therefrom. His condition until a short time ago was said to be hopeless.

# CITIZENSHIP IS CONFERRED ON SEVEN MEN

## CATHOLIC PRIEST IS AMONG LIST OF MEN WHO BECOME GENUINE AMERICAN CITIZENS IN SUPERIOR COURT.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Seven men stepped over into the ranks of American citizenship in the Superior court room yesterday, the ceremonies incident to the change being conducted by W. U. Handy, representing the United States naturalization department. Five foreign countries—Spain, Austria, Switzerland, England and Ireland—were represented in the list of nationalities, three of the new Americans having been former residents of Austria and one from each of the other countries named. Besides the seven admitted to citizenship, there were several applicants whose cases were continued for various reasons, chief among which was the fact that the applicant lacked a sufficient number of witnesses to prove his period of residence in this country.

Rev. Father Eustace Flamenco, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart of this city, was the first to receive his final papers. Rev. Flamenco is a native of sunny Spain, but has been engaged in religious work in the United States for such a long time that he felt that it was his duty to become a citizen in fact as well as in spirit. The other half dozen men who became regular Americans at this time were the following: William Brown, Antonio Caratti, Antonio Kauzlanich, Andrew Simay, James Sheehan and Frank Chamis.

The application of Antonio Betes was continued because the subject did not make sufficient proof of his term of residence. Pete Volazza, another applicant, did not show up, and his case was dismissed.

The cases of Max Stokowi, Joseph Bralerani, Demeter Cavich, William J. Taylor, Peter Valazza, Michael Coppingier, Frank Delaini and Philip Paletti were continued until February, 1918, when the applicants can have a sufficient number of witnesses in court to swear to their statements. Timothy Patrick Sullivan had his case continued until August 25th and the petition of Anton Tonek was set ahead one year, and will come up in August, 1918.

## \$22,500 VERDICT SETTLED FOR MUCH LESS

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The suit which was filed several months ago by Mrs. Sara Swetendick against the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company, in which the sum of \$40,000 was demanded from the defendant for the death of the plaintiff's husband which occurred on the company's property, was settled yesterday, while the case was pending in the Supreme court on appeal, the defendant corporation agreeing to pay the plaintiff damages in the sum of \$12,000.

The trial in the Yavapai Superior court resulted in a judgment being rendered in favor of Mrs. Swetendick for the sum of \$22,500. The case was then appealed to the Supreme court by the attorneys representing the defendants. However, an agreement was recently reached between the two parties in the suit, and the case compromised and further action dropped.

Swetendick, it will be remembered, was killed while riding on a ship in a shaft owned by the defendant company. The man was hit on the head by the lip of a projecting chute, knocked off the ship and fell to his death.

## SEPT. 11 DATE OF OPENING JURY TERM

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The next jury session of the Yavapai Superior court will open in this city on September 11th, and the calendar has been ordered called on Tuesday morning next by Judge Smith. At this time the cases on the docket will be set for trial and hearing. The docket is unusually heavy for the coming term, several murder cases being slated for trial and a large number of other criminal actions will also come up for the court's attention.

## Murphy Will Probated.

Judge Smith yesterday afternoon issued an order admitting to probate the will of the late Frank M. Murphy, and following the directions given in that document, appointed as executors of the estate Messrs. G. E. Meany and T. G. Norris and the widow, Mrs. Frank M. Murphy.

Try a Journal-Miner want ad. \*\*